

A
MEDICO-TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
ERINPURA REGIMENT.

BY
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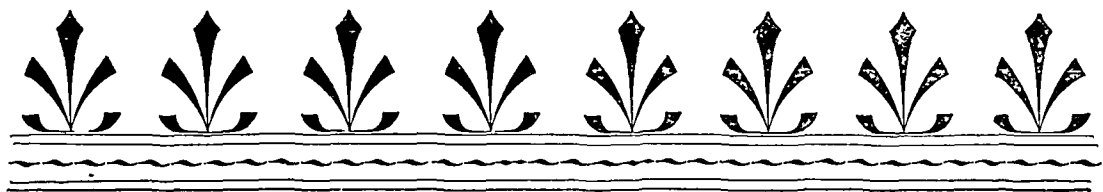


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A
MEDICO-TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCO
OF
THE ERINPURA REGIMENT.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ERINPURA
REGIMENT.

ERINPURA, the headquarters of the late Erinpura Irregular Force, now known as the 43rd Erinpura Regiment, a local corps, is a cantonment situated in the Native State of Sirohi, one of the three states of Western Rajputana. It lies in Lat. N. $25^{\circ} 10'$ Long. E. $73^{\circ} 5'$, and stands 876 feet above the sea-level. It is at a distance of 7 miles from the Railway Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and there is a well-built road from the station to the camp. It stands on a sandy tract surrounded by high and low hills and rocks. A river, called the Jowaie, runs parallel to the north-eastern boundary of the cantonment. This river retains a certain quantity of water during the monsoon in proportion to the rainfall and remains entirely dry during the greater part of the year. Mount Abu, which is slightly visible from here, is about 50 miles away, and the capital town of Sirohi is 22 miles off and accessible by a good road.

The situation of the cantonment is a very good one in all respects except in its close proximity to the village of Sheoganj, which is under the Native State of Sirohi and over which the Officer Commanding at Erinpura has no control. The cantonment and its surroundings have plenty of large *nim* trees planted, the green of which gives the place a very pleasant appearance.

The British cantonment of Erinpura was established in 1837 and is now the headquarters of the Erinpura Regiment, a local corps, raised in 1857 to replace the Jodhpur Legion which had mutinied in that year.

The origin of the latter corps may be briefly given as follows :—

By the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1818 the Marwar State was bound to furnish to the British a contingent of 1,500 horse for service when required. Under this provision a demand was made in 1832 for a force to co-operate against freebooters who had occupied Nagar Parkar. The contingent failed in its duty, and proved perfectly useless. The obligation to furnish it was, therefore, commuted

in 1835 to an annual payment of Rs. 15,000 towards the maintenance of a force which was raised in the following year by Captain Downing at Ajmer and styled the Jodhpur Legion. It was located on the site of the present cantonment to which the name of Erinpura (Erin=Ireland) was then given. The force originally consisted of three troops of Irregular Cavalry, principally Muhammadans, and four companies of infantry enlisted in Oudh or its vicinity. Subsequently the strength of the Infantry was increased to eight companies to which were attached two 9-pounder guns with camel draught. In April 1841 three Bhil companies of Infantry were added. The Legion did good service in Merwara in 1839 and occupied Jodhpur in that year.

On the breaking out of the Mutiny in 1857 the corps remained staunch for a time, but on the 22nd August of the same year the Cavalry and Infantry, with the exception of the Bhil companies, joined in the general mutiny. Captain Hall, the Commandant, was on Mount Abu at that time; Captain Black was with a detachment at Nasirabad; and the only Europeans at Erinpura were Lieutenant Conolly, the Adjutant, and the Sergeants with their families. A portion of the corps, consisting of a company of Infantry who were then at Anadra, near the base of Abu, on their way to Rowa to keep in check the Thakur of that place (who was in rebellion against the Sirohi State), joined the two companies on Abu and commenced the mutiny by an attack on the station on 21st August. At that time there were only some thirty or thirty-five convalescent and sick men of Her Majesty's Regiment together with a few British Officers and ladies and children. The mutineers do not seem to have carried on their attack with any vigour. They commenced by firing a volley into the European barrack, but on the British soldiers returning the fire, they made off, and under cover of the dense fog prevailing at the time advanced close to Captain Hall's house, and fired a volley into the place, but fortunately without inflicting any injury on the inmates; and Captain Hall, being shortly afterwards joined by some men of the 83rd, soon succeeded in driving the mutineers off the hill. The latter went straight to Erinpura, arriving there on the 23rd August. The rest of the corps, with the exception of the Bhil companies, had meanwhile mutinied. They set fire to the station, took what treasure there was, and then started in the direction of Pali, having first allowed the European Sergeants and their families to depart. They carried off Lieutenant Conolly for some way, but subsequently released him. He appears to have owed his life in a great measure to the exertions of Risaldar Abbas Ali, who behaved with great fidelity. The mutineers afterwards joined the rebel Thakur of Awah in Marwar.

The Bhil companies which did not join the mutineers formed the nucleus of the new corps, known first as the Corps of Bhils in Sirohi and on 12th June 1860 gazetted as the Erinpura Irregular Force, which consisted of two troops of Cavalry, mainly Sikhs and Muhammadans, numbering 164 Sabres and eight companies of Infantry, numbering 712 all ranks, 90 *per cent.* of whom were Bhils and Minas and the remainder other castes. The strength of the corps continued the same until June 1895, when by order of the Government of India the authorised strength of the squadron was reduced from 164 of all ranks to 100 of all ranks. This reduction was carried out by not filling up vacancies caused by death, discharge, or transfer to the pension establishment.

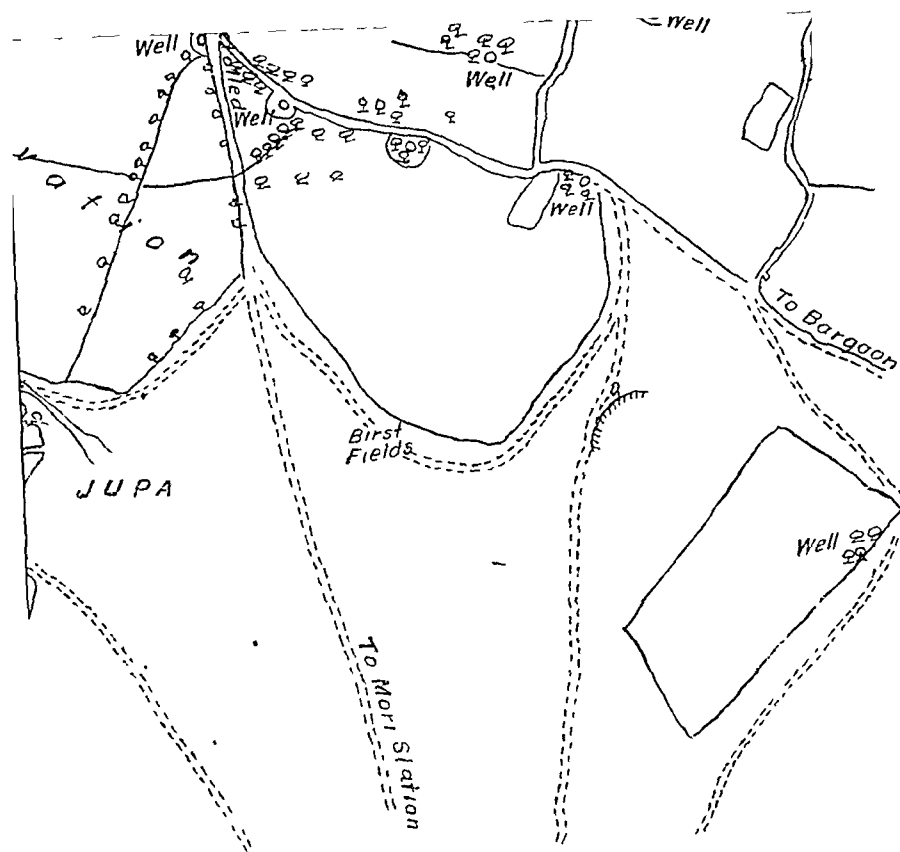
AND

irons

5 inches to a mile

100 500 600 700 800 900
Yds
Scale 40 Ft V.1

*Contourment
Boundary*



From the 15th February 1897 the Erinpura Irregular Force was placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and allotted to the Bombay Command, now Western Command.

The only operations in which the force has been employed have been for the suppression of local dacoity and the coercion of recalcitrant Thakurs in Sirohi, Marwar and Bikaner Territory. The Force has never been on Field Service.

Up to July 1881 the Commandant of the Force was also Political Superintendent of the Sirohi State, but on the representation of the Inspecting General Officer in 1880-81 the command of the force was made a separate appointment and given to Colonel G. L. K. Hewett in July 1881.

The force received its new title in October 1903, *viz.* 43rd Erinpura Regiment. It supplies detachments at Mouut Abu, Bikaner and Pachbhadra.

The cantonment of Erinpura has not been declared a cantonment under the Act of 1889.

II.—HYGIENE.

Population.

This comprises the Military force, the Cantonment bazar and the public and private followers.

According to the Census of March 1901, the total population, Military and Civil, was 3,207 persons. Of these 1,832 were males and 1,375 females.

The chief languages spoken are Marwari, Hindi and Urdu.

The Infantry consists of Rajputs, Minas, Mers and a few other Hindus, and Rajputana Musalmans and a few Punjabi Musalmans. The cavalry consists chiefly of Sikhs and Punjabi Musalmans.

In October 1900 there were 907 males and 692 females in the bazar and compounds of bungalows and 355 houses in the bazar.

1. Population of the Erinpura Bazar by Castes, and Occupations, September 1906.

Caste.	Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Banias	Merchants	79	87	103
Brahmins	Priests	13	14	13
Rajput	Cultivators	11	13	9
Muhammadans	Various occupations	32	28	36
Minas	Labourers	71	100	89
Kumbhar	Pot makers	37	44	57
Darji	Tailors	13	14	20
Khati	Carpenters	9	7	5
Kalol	Liquor sellers	4	1	0
Carried over				

1. *Population of the Erinpura Bazar by Castes and Occupations, September 1906—contd.*

Caste.	Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Brought forward				
Dhobi	Washer man	4	5	6
Surgaras	Labourers	12	11	11
Tamboli	Betal and Pan sellers	3	6	2
Hajam	Barbers	3	3	6
Sonar	Goldsmith	4	5	4
Bhils	Labourers	22	29	33
Rebarri	Camel Drivers	5	5	2
Mers	Labourers	3	2	0
Jati	Jain Priest	2	2	3
Kasai	Butchers	27	24	47
Ghochy	Milkmen	23	19	29
Mochi	Shoe makers	31	36	40
Ghachi	Oil extractors	43	47	65
Dholi	Beggars	3	3	2
Mehtar	Sweepers	31	27	39
Bhat	Priests	2	3	2
		479	535	623

Grand Total living in Bazar 1,637.

*Numbers of Women and Children living in the Regimental lines during 1898 and 1906.
Records for other years destroyed.*

YEAR.	INFANTRY.		CAVALRY.		TOTAL.
	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	
1898	180	260	50	74	564
1906	187	247	28	33	475

2. Caste Returns of the Erinpura Irregular Force including the Bhil Regiment of the late Jodhpore Legion on 26th April 1858 and 43rd Erinpura Regiment on 1st September 1906.

Caste.	1858.	1873.	1886.	1895.	1906.
Rajputs	88	76	99	119	155
Sikhs . . . . .	...	101	133	86	49
Minas	244	286	207	201	177
Bhils	94	49	30	20	16
Mers and Mhairats . .	52	64	69	140	159
Surgars	105	168	47	40	17
Ahirs and Goojurs . .	34	7	53	55	15
Other Hindus	49	74	107	55	24
TOTAL HINDUS .	666	825	745	716	612
Punjabi Muhammadans . .	...	4	14	8	41
Other „ . . . .	...	46	96	114	155
TOTAL MUHAMMADANS .	13	50	110	122	196
GRAND TOTAL .	679	875	855	838	808

3. Buildings, &c.

There are only four good bungalows for the use of officers of the regiment and a fifth, a small one, is used as the Mess house. They are situated in a row adjoining the southern bank of the river and have extensive compounds with beautiful gardens. In front of the row of bungalows and separated only by the main road leading to Sheoganj are the regimental lines and the bazar. There is also a small dāk bungalow, situated apart from the other bungalows and opposite the hospital. Another small bungalow belonging to the Public Works Department for use of its officers when on inspection duty, also stands opposite the hospital.

The regimental hospital is a very good and well ventilated building with a high plinth and is located in a line with the officers' bungalows at the north-west corner of the cantonment and separated from the adjoining officers' bungalow by a wide open space. It is supposed to be one of the best existing hospitals for native regiments in India. The walls are of pucca built brick and chunam work and a new roof with Mangalore tiles has been recently raised over it. It is made up of an extensive ward 155 feet long, 22 feet wide and 21½ feet high, and partially divided into two by a large central open arch, and has a large wide verandah along each side and four good-sized other rooms [at each corner. It admits light and air most freely.

The Lines, both Cavalry and Infantry, were built by the Jodhpur Legion who, in 1857, when they mutinied, burnt down all the buildings in the cantonment. The walls being of mud were not destroyed and the huts were restored by the Erinpura Irregular Force at their own expense and are now their private property.

The Infantry lines are made up of small separate huts of country bricks and mud and tiled roofs and are arranged in 16 parallel rows with about ten yards of space between every two of them. Each man, married or single, has a separate hut 9 feet \times 12½ feet \times 10 feet high for his use.

The Cavalry lines are very poorly constructed and have defective sanitary arrangements. They are made up of long huts or *pindals* with intervening partitions dividing them off into separate rooms, for married as well as single men. The stables lie between the rows of huts.

The Bazar is situated between the Infantry lines on one side and the hospital and the dāk bungalow on the other. It consists of small houses made of bricks and mud with tiled roofs, some of which are pucca built. Here are the shops of the *banias*, the butchers and of the suppliers of other necessities of life.

Behind the Cavalry lines to the south-east corner of the cantonment stands a Christian church, and on the south of the parade garden there is a good large vegetable and fruit garden kept up by the men of the regiment with a large open pucca built swimming bath for the use of the men of the regiment. The latter was built in the year 1886.

4. Water-supply.

The whole of the water-supply of Erinpura for drinking, washing and irrigation purposes is derived from wells in the cantonment which are 47 in number and are on an average about 40 feet deep. They supply *wholesome water in sufficient quantity* all the year round, even in periods of drought.

In October 1897 some suspicion arose as to the quality of the water of the well drunk by the men of the "C" company in the lines which was also used for making Aërated waters for the mess. A sample of the water was accordingly sent to the Station Hospital at Mhow for chemical analysis. From the results obtained there the water was reported to be of good portable quality and since then that well has been reputed to contain very good water.

The men use unfiltered water, but that meant for officers' use and for making Aërated waters is either boiled or filtered through Berkefeld filters.

The wells in the lines and hospital compound are all covered up at the top, leaving openings with lids for taking out water. Most of the other wells in the compounds of bungalows are not covered up because Persian wheels are in use over them for drawing water for irrigation and other purposes.

When the supply of water in any well runs short it is cleared of the deposits of sand, etc., and then it is sunk deeper, thus again increasing the quantity of water in it.

The river Jowaie, at a convenient distance from the cantonment however, remains dry for the greater part of the year and therefore cannot be turned to any account in respect of water-supply.

5. Drainage.

Erinpura has a good natural drainage. The soil being very porous any small collection of water does not remain long on the surface. Natural water courses and artificially made *nullahs* help to remove surface waste-water and rain water towards the river. But there is a large natural tank situated behind the dâk bungalow and towards the south-west corner of the bazar into which, during the monsoons, nearly all the surface drainage of the bazar runs and remains there for about six months in the year, commencing to fill up from the beginning of the rains and completely drying up by the end of December. This tank is very badly drained and though strong recommendations have been repeatedly made either for filling it in or for efficiently draining it, the cost of doing either of these has been found to be prohibitive.

The bazar has been provided with pucca open drains since 1892.

6. Sanitation.

Ever since the cantonment came into existence the native inhabitants have resorted to the river-bed and the open country for the purposes of nature. This arrangement though very primitive has proved so satisfactory that the cantonment has the reputation of being one of the healthiest anywhere. The families of the men of the regiment have been provided with private latrine accommodation inside their own quarters and a sufficient number of public urinals have been also constructed at various convenient places in the lines and the bazar. A sufficient staff of sweepers and conservancy carts are maintained for the efficient cleaning of these and the removal of all refuse mixed with dry earth to the bed of the river at a convenient distance below the station where it is buried in trenches. This latter system works quite satisfactorily and no offensive smells have ever been noticed to issue out of these places.

There are no public latrines in the cantonment, but a sufficient number of moveable iron latrines of the latest military pattern were supplied to the regiment by Government in 1901. Funds, however, were not provided for the establishment to work them, and so they have been lying idle ever since.

The regimental hospital has a good pucca latrine with six seats and a filth cart is maintained by Government in connection with it.

As regards the sanitary condition of the surroundings, there is a village of about 4,000 inhabitants called Sheoganj under the native state of Sirohi, which lies about 100 yards to the south-east of the cantonment boundary in one place and in another is actually contiguous to it. The sanitary state of this village was exceedingly poor in the past, the lines and alleys of the village as the *nullahs* leading to the river on which it is situated being used as public latrines and hence it was a standing menace to the health of the adjoining cantonment and nullified any sanitary reforms within the latter. Over this village the Officer Commanding at Erinpura has no jurisdiction and so its insanitary condition was fully represented every year for a long time past to the proper authorities, but nothing tangible was done in the way of sanitary improvements until three years ago when the sanitary supervision was first entrusted to the Hospital Assistant in charge of the village dispensary and the number of sweepers increased. Since then the village is now in a much better sanitary condition.

7. Lighting and Heating.

There are a sufficient number of lamp-posts with kerosine oil lamps for lighting the bazar roads, but there is no such arrangement in the regimental lines. Kerosine oil is the material mostly used by the population for lighting purposes. There are no fireplaces for heating the rooms in regimental lines or bazar or hospital wards during the cold season, but there is no pressing necessity for them. There is, however, one good fire place in each officers' bungalow and in the mess.

8. Food.

There are shops in the bazar for selling the ordinary foodstuffs, goat's meat, milk, sweet meats, etc. The bazar is under the supervision of a bazar *Chowdri* and a Jemadar, both maintained from the Cantonment Funds. The meat is brought to the hospital every morning for the medical officer's inspection and the latter frequently visit the *bania's* shops, etc., to inspect the other foodstuffs. The sale of beef is prohibited in the cantonment. The native inhabitants eat wheaten bread or barley, *bajri*, *makai* or *jowar* bread, and dal (*moong*, *urad*, *toor*, *masoor* etc.), goat's meat, *ghee*, etc., and only the Muhammadans eat rice. The men of the regiment are supplied with green vegetables and some varieties of fruit from the regimental garden throughout the year.

Milk is sold at the rate of from 13 to 16 seers per rupee and goat's meat from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

The local products are—Wheat (of extra good quality). barley, gram, *sarsi*, *til*, *makki*, *bajra*, *jowar*, *moong*, *muthe*, *urad*, and *kulath*.

Among the foodstuffs imported are—Rice, dal (*toor*, *masoor* and *urad*) from Cawnpore, Lucknow and Gujarat; salt from Sambhar and Pachbhadra; tobacco from Nadiad and Gujarat. Among the exports are wheat (*Kharchia*), tamarind and barley chiefly.

Foodstuffs, etc., sold in the Regimental Bazar, Erinpura, with rates per rupee.

Articles.	Seers, chitaks per rupee.		REMARKS.
	Sr.	Ch.	
Wheat, 1st sort	11	0	
„ 2nd „	12	0	
Atta, 1st sort	10	0	
„ 2nd „	11	0	
Flour	6	0	
Gram, whole	12	8	
„ ground	11	0	
Ghee, 1st sort	1	3	
„ 2nd „	1	5	
Rice, 1st sort	6	0	

Food-stuffs, etc., sold in the Regimental Bazar, Erinpura, with rates per rupee—contd.

Articles.	Seers, chitaks per rupee.	REMARKS.
	Sr. Ch.	
Rice, 2nd sort	8 0	
Mangori	5 0	
Dal, urad, 1st sort	8 6	
„ „ 2nd „	8 10	
Dal, arhar	7 0	
„ moong	8 0	
„ masoor	8 0	
Bajree	11 8	
Jowar	12 10	
Barley	12 8	
Makki	12 0	
Moth	16 0	
Salt (Pachbhadra)	19 0	
Goor	6 8	
Sugar, refined	3 4	
„ unrefined	5 0	
Sweet oil	3 0	
Mustard oil	2 8	
Condiments (powdered)	2 8	
Sweet meats (jelebi, pedha, kalakand)	3 0	
Milk	14 0	
Mutton (legs)	8 0	
„	9 0	
Amchoor	5 0	
Chewing tobacco (leaf)	3 0	
Tobacco mixed with goor	2 8	
Firewood	4 maunds per rupee.	
Charcoal	2 ditto.	
Kerosine oil	1 tin 2 rupees and 12 annas.	

Vegetables and fruits.	Price per seer	REMARKS.
	As. P.	
Potatoes	1 6	
Brinjals	1 0	
Onions	0 9	
Turai	1 0	
Karela	1 0	
Gawar ki falli	1 0	
Chawlai ki falli	1 6	
Tindi	0 6	
Methi	1 0	
Spinach (palak)	1 0	
Carrot	0 6	
Muli	0 6	
Lochi	0 6	
Cauliflowers	1 6	
Blindi	1 6	
Lemons	4 0	
Mangoes	2 0	
Sitafal	4 0	
Guavas	2 0	
Melons	0 6	
Grapes each	1 0	
Cucumbers	0 6	
Tomatoes	1 0	
Tarbuja	1 0	
Jambol	1 0	
Pan (betel leaf) 5 or 6	0 3	
Betel-nut	8 0	
Catechu	13 0	
Opium	Tola $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.	

Daily Scale of Food for a Sepoy.

Atta	1½ ch
Dal of all kinds	4 ozs.
Ghee	2 ozs.
Salt	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 oz.
Amchoor	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Condiments	1 oz.
Firewood for above	3 lbs.

In any case where a Sepoy appears ill nourished his Company officer directs his Native officer to supervise his food.

9. Disposal of the Dead.

The Muhammadans have a burial ground about 500 yards to the south-east of the cantonment, which has been in the common use of the Muhammadan community of Erinpura as well as of Sheogunj ever since this cantonment was established.

The Hindus cremate their dead in the open at a convenient place on the river-bed.

There is a good Christian cemetery on the south of the parade ground and adjoining the regimental garden. It is about sixty years old and has at present 29 graves in it, and is very tastefully kept up.

10. Meteorology.

There is no regular meteorological observatory in Erinpura. A rain-gauge and an ordinary bath thermometer have been the only two instruments for the purpose. The former has been located in the hospital compound, and a daily record of the rainfall has been kept up since the year 1867. There being no maximum and minimum dry thermometer the ordinary bath thermometer was up to April 1905 utilised for the purpose and readings of the temperature in the shade in the hospital verandah at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. were daily recorded. These by no means could be called the proper minimum and maximum temperatures of the place. Only since April 1905 the regular maximum and minimum temperatures have been taken and recorded by means of such a thermometer provided from Cantonment funds. This thermometer is hung in the north verandah of the hospital and it has been found by careful experiment to register three degrees lower than the true maximum outside and three degrees higher than the minimum.

The climate of Erinpura is very dry, except a little before and during the rains. The station has been known to be a very healthy one on this account. Excepting for a moderate amount of malarial fevers after the rains, there is very little other sickness. In the cold season, from November till March, the weather is very delightful and bracing. During the summer months, even when it is intensely hot during the day time, it is fairly cool at night, when most of the people sleep in the open, outside their houses. There is a great difference throughout the year between the day and night temperatures. Dust storms and dust clouds are common all the year round; these and the hot winds blowing during the summer are very trying. Slight unseasonal local showers of rain are fairly common. The hot season commences from the beginning of April and lasts till the end of July, May being the hottest, when the maximum temperature varies between 104° and 110° F. and sometimes reaches even 115°. In June the maximum varies between 100° and 104° F.

The rainy season sets in from about the beginning of July and ends in September. The average annual rainfall for the last twenty years was 18·17 inches. Heavy rainfalls were recorded in 1892 (35·56 inches), 1893 (32·43 inches); and the lightest was in 1899 (7·20 inches). On the 11th September 1905, 5·56 inches of rain fell in one day. Sudden cyclonic disturbances are very liable to occur during the summer and the rainy seasons.

Table showing the Daily Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in shade from 1st
May 1905 to 30th June 1906,

Table showing the daily minimum and maximum Temperatures

Dates	MAY 1905.		NE 5.		JULY 1905.		AUGUST 1905.		SEPTEMBER 1905.		OCTOBER 1905.		NOVEMBER 1905.	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	84	100	83	10	80	98	78	90	78	98	78	98	71	93
2	82	101	84	101	82	98	79	91	76	98	76	98	71	94
3	86	102	85	103	82	98	78	90	74	94	74	94	71	94
4	86	104	84	103	82	98	79	90	74	94	74	94	68	94
5	88	105	84	102	82	94	80	92	74	94	74	94	68	94
6	88	108	83	102	82	97	79	92	74	96	74	96	72	94
7	89	107	82	102	82	97	78	92	74	94	74	94	74	94
8	90	107	82	98	82	98	78	91	82	95	74	94	72	94
9	89	106	84	100	78	89	80	92	82	96	74	96	71	94
10	91	108	84	100	78	87	78	91	82	97	74	96	69	94
11	93	109	84	100	78	89	79	88	76	80	76	98	72	94
12	92	110	84	102	78	89	78	88	76	88	77	96	72	93
13	94	110	84	102	80	90	80	92	76	88	77	96	69	94
14	92	109	82	100	81	92	80	92	77	87	76	97	69	92
15	92	108	82	98	80	93	78	91	76	88	76	97	66	94
16	90	108	82	98	81	94	80	94	76	88	80	95	65	94
17	86	106	82	98	80	93	80	94	78	90	73	90	64	92
18	86	106	82	98	82	94	82	96	78	90	72	97	64	92
19	84	104	80	99	82	94	81	98	76	89	72	97	64	89
20	77	104	80	100	83	95	80	90	76	90	73	97	65	90
21	79	104	83	101	83	95	80	91	76	90	72	96	66	89
22	79	104	82	102	85	95	78	92	78	90	72	96	62	90
23	89	107	82	100	80	95	80	92	78	91	70	98	60	88
24	89	108	81	100	80	93	78	92	78	93	72	98	60	84
25	84	108	81	100	76	92	80	92	78	94	74	98	60	86
26	86	105	84	99	76	86	78	92	80	96	76	98	61	87
27	86	104	84	100	76	84	78	92	80	94	78	98	61	89
28	86	104	87	102	78	85	78	93	80	97	72	96	61	87
29	83	104	84	104	78	90	78	93	80	98	73	96	60	87
30	83	103	80	99	78	90	78	92	80	98	71	95	60	87
31	83	102	...	...	78	90	78	92	...	...	70	93	...	...

in shade from 1st May 1905 to 30th June 1906.

DECEMBER 1905.		JANUARY 1906.		FEBRUARY 1906.		MARCH 1906.		APRIL 1906.		MAY 1906.		JUNE 1906.	
Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
62	88	46	72	53	79	50	74	71	88	81	102	81	100
60	90	44	74	55	78	52	78	67	87	84	103	81	99
60	88	48	75	52	78	52	82	70	89	84	103	82	101
59	88	46	76	52	74	60	88	72	96	82	104	83	101
56	86	46	76	54	76	58	86	76	98	84	105	84	100
54	86	48	75	53	73	60	84	80	100	85	107	82	99
55	86	50	80	55	74	59	84	80	102	86	108	82	100
56	85	52	78	56	74	60	82	81	100	87	108	83	104
56	84	52	76	57	72	60	87	74	98	89	108	87	107
52	82	53	74	55	72	65	85	75	94	88	107	84	107
54	84	46	80	50	72	68	89	70	92	89	108	79	100
56	82	50	70	56	70	63	84	67	91	89	109	80	98
55	84	46	74	58	74	61	84	68	93	91	111	81	97
58	83	46	75	58	70	62	86	68	96	87	109	82	98
57	86	44	74	58	65	62	86	73	100	80	103	84	98
58	84	47	75	56	74	65	87	76	98	82	98	83	101
61	84	46	78	57	74	67	90	75	98	80	100	84	101
61	86	50	80	58	72	74	88	73	98	81	99	84	100
64	89	52	78	55	76	66	91	75	100	83	103	84	100
64	82	52	80	56	78	68	90	75	100	81	102	81	101
58	86	52	78	62	70	70	92	75	100	80	103	83	99
52	78	52	78	61	74	70	90	79	100	81	104	80	97
53	74	54	80	57	73	71	90	80	102	82	105	80	90
56	76	55	76	52	74	74	90	82	100	80	104	80	85
56	82	55	80	51	73	73	89	78	97	82	104	80	93
60	84	50	78	52	78	74	91	78	97	84	106	80	94
60	84	50	74	50	78	70	92	79	97	82	106	79	91
66	84	50	74	48	70	69	91	82	99	83	104	79	92
66	84	50	72	...	...	68	92	83	101	82	102	78	90
52	80	50	74	...	...	69	92	82	103	82	103	80	90
48	76	51	76	...	...	70	96	...	...	80	101	...	...

Table showing the rainfall from 1867 to 1905.

Erinpura Cantonment.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.
1867	0	0	0	0'10	0'12	0'02	4'14	3'86	3'12	0'48	0	0'82	12'66
1868	0	0	0'02	0'10	0'04	0'22	2'08	1'96	0'10	0'46	0	0	5'88
1869	0'06	0'22	0'32	0	0	0	7'60	2'18	2'54	0'26	0	0	13'18
1870	0	0	0	0	0'48	1'18	4'22	0'78	1'82	0'20	0	0'60	9'28
1871	0	0	0	0'06	0'32	0'64	4'62	1'52	0'16	0	0'52	0'24	8'08
1872	0	0	0	0	0'50	2'04	1'54	10'00	1'25	0	0	0	15'33
1873	0'10	1'40	0	0	0'80	1'80	3'80	4'90	1'60	0	0	0	14'40
1874	0	0'20	0	0	0'70	1'38	9'01	5'07	1'64	0	0	0	18'00
1875			Not				on				Record		
1876	0	0	0	0	0	0	6'00	4'40	14'15	0	0'25	0	24'80
1877	0	0'60	0	0	1'65	0'75	4'00	0	0'25	0'60	0'45	0'15	8'45
1878	0	0	0'20	0	0'60	0'65	7'60	10'00	0'75	0	0	0	19'80
1879	0	1'80	0'10	0	0	4'05	1'15	8'60	0'70	0'20	0	0'15	16'75
1880	0	0	0	0	0	0'15	4'00	5'80	2'05	1'30	0	0'30	13'60
1881	0	0	0'50	0'30	0	0'20	10'25	6'20	3'30	0'10	0	0'15	21'00
1882	0'70	0'50	0	0	0'65	0'20	8'40	1'60	4'85	0	0'30	0	17'20
1883	0'30	0	0'05	0	2'20	1'06	4'65	0	5'94	2'49	0	0	16'69
1884	0	0	0	0	0'17	1'11	13'45	6'11	6'93	0	0	0	27'77
1885	0'30	0	0	0	0'42	1'41	4'29	5'16	1'99	0'20	0	0	13'77
1886	0'08	0	0'64	0	0	9'02	7'37	8'72	2'64	1'98	0	0	30'45
1887	0'17	0	0	0	0	1'60	6'45	5'72	0	0'30	0	0	14'24
1888	1'19	0	0	0	0	0'65	1'98	11'47	0	0	0	0	16'18
1889	0	0	0	0	3'23	7'52	1'32	6'54	0'80	0	0	0	19'41
1890	0	0	0	0'21	0	0'82	8'55	3'58	0'90	0	0	0'10	14'16
1891	0'94	0	0'48	0	0	0	9'45	0'68	0'30	0	0	0	11'85
1892	0'50	0'27	0	0	0'94	1'10	3'99	11'82	15'49	1'45	0	0	35'56
1893	0'42	0'76	0'34	0	0'51	7'80	9'19	3'81	6'30	0'50	2'80	0	32'43
1894	0'80	0	0'18	0	0	3'88	3'69	2'38	2'35	0'20	0	0'70	14'18
1895	0	0	0'50	0	0	4'06	2'68	5'31	0'38	0	0	0	12'93
1896	0	0	0	0	0	9'15	8'95	7'15	0'12	0	1'58	0'45	27'40
1897	0	0	0	0	0	2'41	9'04	5'96	3'76	0'39	0	0	21'56
1898	0	0'36	0	0	0'15	0'80	6'39	0'87	3'11	0	0	0'60	12'28
1899	0	0	0	0'10	0'42	5'36	0'33	0	0'06	0	0	0'93	7'20
1900	0	0	0	0'86	0'05	0	3'46	14'79	8'88	0	0'35	0'06	28'46
1901	0'36	0	0'05	0	0'10	0'10	1'75	3'89	1'15	0'05	0	0	7'45
1902	0	0	0	0	0'10	0'27	1'63	5'70	8'85	0	0	0	16'55
1903	0'29	0'06	0'12	0	0'34	0	8'95	5'19	2'08	0'13	0	0	17'16
1904	0'22	0	0'13	0	1'28	1'40	5'02	3'19	0'01	0'50	0'55	0'01	12'31
1905	0	0	0	0	0	0'31	3'34	1'74	6'23	0	0	0	11'62

III.—MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE ERINPURA REGIMENT.

I. Statistics.

Table showing the diseases treated in the Erinpura

GENERAL DISEASES.																	
Year.	GROUP A.						GROUP B.		GROUP C.	GROUP D.							
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Ague and malarial fevers.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.		Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercle (including tubercle of lungs).	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.
								Guinea worms.	Intestinal worms.								
1886 . . .	...	...	21	385	9	6	...	9	...	10	50	...	14	3	62	8	...
1887 . . .	2	...	7	411	8	4	...	12	...	3	19	...	1	7	51	10	...
1888 . . .	...	...	20	221	6	4	...	7	...	1	28	...	1	1	40	4	...
1889 . . .	1	...	14	362	7	9	...	5	...	0	24	...	4	...	49	2	...
1890 . . .	1	1	12	367	5	2	...	13	1	...	12	...	8	3	29	1	...
1891 . . .	...	...	21	224	4	1	...	4	1	5	23	...	2	2	24	1	...
1892 . . .	...	2	17	514	4	5	...	3	...	2	27	1	2	5	29	3	...
1893 . . .	...	...	17	421	4	5	...	7	...	6	29	1	0	2	34	7	...
1894 . . .	...	...	15	344	3	1	...	11	...	11	28	2	3	4	36	1	...
1895 . . .	...	...	11	140	6	5	1	6	...	6	16	1	2	1	20	1	...
1896 . . .	...	...	15	198	3	4	...	2	...	11	13	1	4	1	17	...	...
1897 . . .	2	...	5	100	2	6	2	7	...	6	3	3	37	4	23	1	...
1898 . . .	...	...	14	94	8	2	1	11	...	7	12	7	30	4	31	1	1
1899 . . .	1	...	17	32	4	7	...	10	1	1	8	12	19	2	25	2	...
1900 . . .	2	8	56	463	25	27	9	12	1	1	9	7	9	1	39	...	...
1901 . . .	...	...	11	348	11	10	3	19	...	3	10	5	5	...	20	3	...
1902 . . .	1	...	8	270	14	14	3	6	2	2	16	1	13	2	16	...	...
1903 . . .	...	...	10	222	3	6	...	5	...	3	14	7	4	7	47	9	...
1904 . . .	...	...	7	86	8	6	1	2	1	13	5	2	11	4	40	...	...
1905 . . .	...	...	12	73	5	3	...	5	...	1	16	1	7	1	57	...	...
TOTAL . . .	10	11	310	5,275	139	127	20	156	7	92	362	51	176	54	689	54	1
Percentage . . .	0095	0099	287	4776	126	115	18	141	063	83	328	46	153	49	622	49	009

Regimental Hospital for twenty years, 1886 to 1905.

LOCAL DISEASES.

GROUP E.

Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs and respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Disease of the generative system.	Veneral diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue including abscess.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	Blistered feet.	Injuries.	TOTAL.
I	18	36	19	I	47	...	...	...	4	...	2	6	50	17	...	29	63	870
I	16	25	17	...	23	...	I	...	I	...	2	11	48	10	...	26	40	756
I	6	27	15	2	24	...	...	...	I	...	4	6	32	12	I	21	39	524
...	19	17	6	...	24	...	...	2	2	...	I	7	36	16	...	11	44	662
...	25	15	2	...	9	6	2	I	I	2	2	5	15	12	...	8	24	584
...	13	11	9	2	10	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	23	9	I	2	37	440
...	9	38	7	2	25	...	I	...	I	...	I	7	14	23	...	6	36	784
...	22	21	13	I	22	...	...	...	...	...	I	9	25	15	...	13	30	705
...	24	26	23	...	8	...	2	I	I	...	2	8	30	8	...	10	19	621
...	30	13	2	...	2	...	I	...	...	...	I	7	24	14	...	15	16	341
...	39	21	5	...	4	...	...	...	I	I	I	9	37	24	2	32	15	460
I	33	17	2	...	5	...	...	2	4	...	2	4	21	13	...	33	27	365
I	28	5	I	2	7	...	I	...	...	2	4	12	12	6	...	20	26	350
...	36	4	2	...	4	...	I	5	...	...	3	...	11	10	...	8	24	249
I	37	16	5	2	10	...	5	I	3	37	5	I	11	11	...	5	20	839
...	32	13	3	I	2	3	2	...	I	3	9	11	9	24	...	33	53	657
...	17	9	3	3	2	I	...	...	I	I	9	8	13	27	...	24	48	534
I	45	5	I	I	12	...	...	...	2	5	13	10	22	36	...	8	39	537
...	27	4	I	I	21	...	...	...	...	2	3	16	15	54	...	6	57	393
...	17	6	6	I	17	...	...	...	I	6	11	12	20	22	...	23	51	374
7	493	329	142	19	278	10	16	14	26	59	76	156	168	373	4	333	708	11,045
'063	4'46	2'98	1'28	'17	2'51	'095	'14	'13	'23	'53	'69	1'40	4'24	3'38	'036	3'01	6'41	

Average Total Strength . 7147.
 " Death Rate . 965.
 " " " per mille 13'57.

Death Rates, Erinpura

YEAR.	Total average strength.	Cholera.		Ague and malarial fevers.		Syphilis.		Scurvy.		Debility.		Rheumatic affections.		Tubercle (including tubercle of lungs.)		All other general diseases.		Diseases of the nervous system.	
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1886	754	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
1887	572	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
1888	741	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1889	733	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	721	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1891	685	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
1892	708	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1893	722	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1894	718	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
1895	723	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
1896	739	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
1897	726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...
1898	719	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1899	729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
1900	752	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...
1901	698	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
1902	756	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
1903	708	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1904	698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
1905	692	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL		6	...	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	4	21	16	6	1

Regiment, 1886-1905.

Diseases of the circulatory system.		Diseases of the lungs and respiratory system.		Diseases of the liver.		Other diseases of the digestive system.		Diseases of the urinary system.		Cause not stated.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	Ratio per mille.	REMARKS.
In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.			
1	...	1	1	1	6	4	10	13'26	One death ^a from malaria due to spontaneous rupture of the spleen 3 x 1 inches whilst on guard duties. One death from drowning whilst bathing in the river.
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	20'98
...	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	9'44
...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	9'55
...	1	4	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	13'87
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	14'59
...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	11'30	
...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	5'54
...	1	2	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	15'32
...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	6	5	11	15'21
...	...	7	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19	25'71
1	1	...	1	..	...	4	5	8	13	17'75	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	5'56	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	1	9	12'34
...	...	5	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	16	3	19	25'28
...	...	3	1	3	7	10	14'32	One death from hydrophobia.
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	10'58
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	9	12'71
...	...	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	3	3	6	8'59
...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	6	8'68
4	3	41	15	3	1.	5	2	2	13	116	77	193		

Causes of invaliding men of the Erinipura Regiment, 1886-1905.

YEAR.	GENERAL DISEASES.				LOCAL DISEASES.										TOTAL.		
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Debility and anemia.	Rheumatism.	Tubercle (including lungs).	Diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the respiratory system.	Dyspepsia.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Disease of the urinary system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.		Diseases of the connective tissue.	Injuries.
1886	1	1	18	5	1	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	35
1887	8	3	..	..	7	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	21
1888	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	29
1889
1890
1891
1892	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
1893	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1894	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
1895	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
1896	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	60
1897	50	..	1	1	1	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	14
1898	3	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
1899	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	10
1900	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1901	1	1	..	3
1902	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12
1903	8	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
1904	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1905	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
TOTAL	3	1	113	15	12	3	24	7	11	1	11	4	...	7	5	3	220

Causes of absence on Sick Leave, Erinpura Regiment, 1886-1905.

YEAR.	GENERAL DISEASES.										LOCAL DISEASES.										TOTAL.				
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Ague and malarial fevers.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms and Guinea worms.	Debility and anaemia.	Rheumatism.	Tubercle including tubercle of lungs.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the respiratory system.	Dyspepsia.	Diarrhoea.	Diseases of the liver.	Diseases of the urinary system.		Orchitis.	Diseases of the connective tissue including abscess.	Diseases of the skin.	Injuries.
1886	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1887	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9
1889	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
1890	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
1891	7	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
1892	15	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
1893	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
1894	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
1895	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
1896	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
1897	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
1898	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
1899	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
1900	8	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
1901	..	1	7	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1902	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1903	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
1904	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
1905	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
TOTAL	1	13	90	3	1	13	2	11	24	10	4	4	4	..	1	51	3	26	3	2	1	5	1	1	275

2 Medical Notes.

Sickness and mortality.

Erinpura is a very healthy station. Excluding malarial fevers there is very little other sickness. Even malaria, treated in the light of recent valuable researches, is still steadily decreasing. Epidemics are very rare and sickness generally very mild. The hot season is the healthiest part of the year as evidenced by the number of admissions to hospital. There are practically no malaria and lung diseases then. Soon after the rains malarial fevers begin to be prevalent as also a moderate amount of diarrhoea and dysentery. The cold season, though bracing and delightful to the well-to-do, is not quite so beneficial to the poor, because it necessitates their sleeping indoors with perhaps all the doors and windows shut. They thus suffer from diseases of the respiratory system on account of neglect of proper precautions against the great variations in day and night temperatures and their wearing improper and insufficient clothing.

The chief causes of mortality in the station are fevers, lung diseases, and bowel complaints.

Health during each month.

January.—This is the coldest month of the year. The daily range between the maximum and the minimum temperatures is from 25° to 30° . Pneumonia and other lung diseases occur among the poor on account of improper and insufficient clothing and food, and sudden meteorological changes. Though it stands first as regards mortality due chiefly to lung diseases, it is otherwise a very healthy month on the whole. The admission rate for malarial fevers is very low, but that for pneumonia and ulcers is rather high.

February.—This month is not quite so cold as January, but is pleasant and bracing enough. Showers of rain are very rare, while duststorms and clouds are frequent. Pneumonia and respiratory diseases are still prevalent among the poor, but there is very little malarial fever. This month stands second in point of mortality.

March.—This is a fairly cool month and showers of rain are very rare. The fluctuation between maximum and minimum temperatures is very great and ranges between 20° and 25° and even more. It is the healthiest month in the year in point of admissions though it stands third in respect of deaths. Lung affections begin to be less prevalent and there is practically no malaria.

April.—It is a very healthy month and lung diseases and fevers are practically absent though affections of the eye are more frequent. The hot season commences from the beginning of this month and is of moderate severity, the nights remaining fairly cool. Duststorms and hot winds are more frequent and showers of rain exceedingly rare. It is sixth in point of mortality.

May.—This generally is the hottest month of the year, and duststorms and hot winds are very trying and even the nights are at times stuffy and hot. Showers of rain are not so rare. It is a very healthy month and there is practically no sickness. A few cases of conjunctivitis occur in this month. It is also third in point of mortality.

June.—This month is also very hot generally. Duststorms followed by showers of rain and thunder and lightning are more frequent. The range of temperature is not so

great as in May. It is a very healthy month, there being practically no sickness. It stands seventh in point of mortality. Malarial fevers are practically absent.

July.—The trying heat of summer begins to subside somewhat and the rainy season sets in and very often this month has shown the highest amount of rainfall. It is a very healthy month on the whole, though diarrhœa is often slightly prevalent. Malaria is practically absent. This month stands lowest in point of mortality.

August.—It is a generally pleasant and cool month and is very often the month for the highest rainfall. It is a moderately healthy month and malarial fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery begin to be slightly prevalent. Mild epidemics of cholera were recorded in this month of the years 1890-1892 and 1900. Admissions for affections of the eye continue to be rather high. It is eighth in point of mortality.

September.—This is a comparatively unhealthy month. It is third for rainfall and eighth for mortality. Malarial fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, conjunctivities and ulcers are more prevalent.

October.—This is again a very hot month though the nights are fairly cool and pleasant and there is very little rainfall. It is an unhealthy month, there being the greatest prevalence of malarial fevers. It is ninth in point of mortality.

November.—The cold season gradually sets in and fluctuations in temperature are great. The poor people begin to suffer from the effects of cold and improper clothing. It is a moderately healthy month and malarial fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery begin to be less prevalent. It is fifth in point of mortality.

December.—This is a very cool, pleasant and healthy month, though the poor suffer slightly from lung diseases. Malaria gets markedly diminished, and diarrhœa and dysentery are practically absent. It is fourth in point of death-rate. The daily range in temperature is from 25° to 30°.

Medical Aid.

Erinpura being exclusively a military cantonment with a bazar in connection with the troops, medical aid is afforded to all the inhabitants at the regimental hospital.

The troops and followers are treated as usual at the hospital which has an accommodation for 44 in-patients. There is no special hospital or ward for the families of soldiers and for the sick of the bazar. The latter have always been afforded medical and surgical aid as out-door patients at the regimental hospital. The medical officers and hospital assistants of the regiments have always been afforded free medical aid to all the sick people of the bazar and they have even visited such people at their own houses when any serious illness prevented them from attending at hospital, there being no other Government or Charitable dispensary in the cantonment. The Officers Commanding the regiment have always been kind enough to co-operate with the medical officers and to bear expenses from the Cantonment Funds in the treatment and dieting of the poor of the bazar and of the surrounding villages.

Urgent cases from the surrounding and some times distant villages and from the bazar requiring operative treatment or careful medical treatment are admitted to hospital when accommodation permits and even dieted from the Cantonment Funds when necessary.

Year.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				REVACCINATION		Grand Total.
	SUCCESSFUL.			Unsuccess-ful.	Succes-ful.	Unsuccess-ful.	
	Under 1 year.	1-6 year.	Above 6 years.				
1897	41	15	...	11	...	...	67
1898	120	30	...	7	...	...	157
1899	104	210	2	49	...	...	365
1900	28	36	6	21	...	...	91
1901	13	12	15	23	2	10	75
1902	Bad Tymph All unsuccessful.						
1903	18	38	6	2	7	2	73
1904	34	51	14	14	4	4	121
1905	41	69	15	2	0	0	127

As vaccination has been regularly and effectively carried out, only one epidemic of small-pox occurred during the last twenty years, and that was in 1890 when 52 children in the bazar and lines got the disease of whom three died, and it is interesting to note that during the whole of the above period only ten cases of small-pox occurred in the regiment.

Not a single case of *Enteric fever* has been recorded during the above period.

Measles, *Chicken-pox* and *Mumps* are of very rare occurrence. Mild outbreaks of the last two occurred in 1896 and 1904 and of measles in 1886.

A mild epidemic of *Influenza* occurred in 1897 (March, April and May).

Cholera epidemics are also of rare occurrence. Slight outbreaks of the disease occurred in the station in 1890 (21 cases and 11 deaths), in 1892 (13 cases and 4 deaths) and in 1900 (8 cases and 4 deaths in the regimental lines).

In August and September 1890 there were many cases of cholera in the district roundabout. Children and old people were almost exclusively among those attacked. Communication with neighbouring villages was the only apparent cause. In 1892 also the origin of the slight outbreak could not be traced. At that time too there was a good deal of cholera in the neighbouring villages and the infection reached Erinpura somehow. There have been no cases of cholera since 1900. No insanitary condition likely to cause or propagate cholera has ever prevailed in the station.

Medical Diseases.

Ague and Malarial fevers.—These constitute the chief sickness of the station. The fevers are generally of a mild quotidian type and are readily amenable to quinine treatment. Splenic enlargements and malarial cachexia are of rare occurrence. No regular records of the sickness of the bazar population and the families of soldiers have been kept and hence it is very difficult to say how far the initial infection of malarial fevers is of local origin and how far imported or foreign. From this point on page 43 of the original up to end of page 46 has not been printed.

Malaria frequently complicates other diseases, such as Pneumonia, dysentery, etc. A very few cases of malarial remittent fever occur every year during the malarial season.

Dysentery.—A few cases of dysentery occur every year and are of a mild type being readily amenable to saline or ipecacuanha treatment. It prevails mostly during the rainy season and a little after it and is occasionally complicated with malaria when quinine also has to be given by way of treatment. The monsoon has a direct bearing on its incidence. In the year 1900, when the monsoon was exceptionally heavy, the number of cases of dysentery among the men of the regiment rose to 56, whereas ordinarily it varied between 7 and 20 cases per year.

Diarrhœa.—This disorder is not common in Erinpura. A few mild cases occur mostly during the rainy season and the ordinary treatment suffices generally.

Diseases of the Liver.—A few cases of congestion of the liver are met with during the year. Abscess of the liver is very rare, during the last twenty years only three cases among the troops have been recorded, two of which proved fatal and the third one got well after operation.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Acute lobar pneumonia is slightly prevalent during the cold weather. Under proper stimulant line of treatment and good dicting and nursing the cases generally recover soon.

Table showing admissions and deaths for Acute Lobar Pneumonia in the regiment, from 1900 to 1905.

YEAR.	Average strength present.	Admission for pneumonia.	Deaths from pneumonia.
1900	517	19	3
1901	498	22	3
1902	438	5	1
1903	555	26	4
1904	556	16	1
1905	549	12	1

Pneumonia is sometimes complicated with malaria, when a few good doses of quinine are indicated along with the other treatment.

In the cold season of the year 1896 there was a slight epidemic of pneumonia in the surrounding villages and also in the cantonment. Many died in the villages, whereas in

the cantonment there were 29 cases with seven deaths among the men of the regiment only. The rainfall in that year had been much above the average.

Pleurisy—As a separate disease is of rare occurrence.

Empyæma, Hydrothorax and Pneumothorax have never been recorded.

Tubercle of the lungs—Is also of rare occurrence.

Acute Bronchitis and *nasal catarrh* are common during the cold weather.

Diseases of the Circulatory System are of very rare occurrence.

Surgical Diseases.

Until about five years ago almost all the important surgical operations on the inhabitants of Sheoganj and the surrounding villages were performed at the regimental hospital by the medical officers and subordinates of the Erinpura Force. The Sheoganj dispensary has since been equipped with some surgical instruments and appliances and so part of the operations are now performed there also by the Hospital Assistant in charge.

During the last fifteen years (1891-1905) about 110 operations were performed at the regimental hospital with seven deaths.

Malignant Tumours.—There have been four operations performed during the above period, two of which were for epithelioma of penis, one for epithelioma situated behind the left ear, and one for sarcomatous disease of the upper jaw, the last proving fatal from shock one hour after the operation. In March 1906 I successfully removed an epithelioma of the labium, of the size of a large cocoanut.

Benign Tumours.—Fifteen operations were performed for these, two being for fatty tumours, one for a bony growth, five for dermoid cysts, one for keloid growth, one for Epulis, three for sebaceous cysts and two for some other benign tumours. These were all done without any fatal results.

Operations on the Eye.—Eleven senile cataracts were removed, all successfully. Two operations for enucleation of eyeball and two for staphyloma were also successfully performed.

Diseases of the Eye and its Appendages.—Conjunctivitis, catarrhal and phlyctenular is fairly common and trachoma and corneal ulcers are frequently met with. The chief causes of these are mechanical injuries and exposure to glare, cold, dust, etc. The diseases are generally of a mild type and entropion is a rare sequela. Iritis and glaucoma are very rare.

Operations on the Head.—In 1893 an operation for restoration of the nose was performed with good result. Some cystic tumours and dermoid cysts were successfully removed. In 1894 complete excision of upper jaw and malar bone was done on a boy aged 14 years for a sarcomatous disease starting from the antrum, the patient died from shock one hour after the operation.

Genito-urinary system.—On a case of hypospadias an operation was performed in 1894 for restoration of urethra with successful result. Two amputations of penis for cancer

were successfully performed. In 1899 on a case of atresia vagina with absence of uterus and its appendages an operation was performed and a vagina was successfully made. In 1894 an ovariectomy was performed for a unilocular cyst of the right ovary, but the patient died suddenly on the seventh day after the operation.

During the last fifteen years 45 operations were performed, mostly on the people from villages, for removing stones from the bladder. Forty of these were perineal lithotomies, two suprapubic lithotomies and two litholapaxies. Of the first forty-five proved fatal. The suprapublics and litholapaxies were successful. Stone in bladder is not so common here. During the nine months of my service here I met with only one such case and in which I performed a left lateral lithotomy successfully. The stones are mostly phosphatic in nature. Circumcision has been frequently required to be performed for phimosis and paraphimosis.

Amputations.—During the last fifteen years twenty amputations were performed, all successfully. Eleven of these were for mycetoma and nine for other causes.

Mycetoma.—This is a disease frequently met with among the agriculturists. It is almost exclusively of the black variety of fungus and mostly affects the foot. Though the advanced cases require amputation well above the seat of disease, in some early cases through scraping out and skin grafting and antiseptic dressing have been tried with good results. During my nine months' service at this station I got seven cases of mycetoma, in two of which I successfully performed amputations of the legs at the upper third, in three others, which were in the early stages, thorough scraping out and skin grafting and antiseptic local baths were tried with good results. In another case I thoroughly removed a mycetomatous growth (3" diameter and 1" thick) from the sole of the foot followed by skin grafting, the patient having refused an amputation. The skin grafts took beautifully and the part healed up rapidly. The seventh case deserted the hospital on my suggesting an amputation of a part of the foot.

Venereal diseases—Are very rare in the regiment and not at all common in the bazar.

Guinea-worm.—A few cases occur every year, specially during the dry season. It does not appear to be a local disease, but it is probably contracted at Bikaner or at the native countries where people go on duty or on leave. The chief parts of the body affected are the legs, ankles, and feet, and sometimes stiffness of one or more joints remains as results of the damage done by the worms. Extraction of the worms by traction and incisions has given good results in most of the cases. Once as many as five worms were extracted from one patient.

Abscesses and Ulcers.—There is nothing particular to note about these excepting that wounds and ulcers at times are very troublesome to heal, quite small superficial ulcers sometimes taking days, even though stimulated and cauterised.

Skin diseases.—Scabies, ring-worm, and favus are sometimes met with.

Obstetric Operations.—There are no records of these for the former years. I have myself successfully performed one craniotomy and one embryotomy.

Whilst looking over the old Regimental Records I came across the following interesting figures in a report by Assistant Surgeon W. Eddowes to the Officer Commanding,

concerning the excessive duties due to escort duty and the nights in bed being only two during 1867:—

Average strength	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	850
Average number of daily sick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
Average monthly admissions into hospital	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78
"	"										28
"	"										5
"	"										2
"	"										4
"	"										4
"	"										12
"	"										8

In a report written on 7th May 1869, urging the building of a new hospital, Assistant Surgeon W. Eddowes states the daily number of sick for the past five years is 55, and that the present hospital holds only 17. This year was also the worst famine year. Colonel Carnell the then Commandant receiving the thanks of the Government of India for his work in relieving distress.

Cholera was rampant and the prophylactic use of dilute sulphuric acid greatly recommended. In 1870 the present hospital was sanctioned and work begun upon it.

3. Annual Summary.

Yearly Summary, 1886.

Average daily sick 20.96.

The huts of four companies were enlarged and allow of free ventilation. A swimming bath built for the sepoys. Ten deaths in the regiment, six in and four out of hospital. Thirty-five men invalided and eleven sent on sick leave. Malarial fever very prevalent this year.

1887.

Average daily sick 18.62.

The huts of the other four companies enlarged. Two modified small-pox cases. In one the man had previous marks of the disease and in the other bore three vaccination marks. Twelve deaths, nine in and three out of hospital. Twenty-one men invalided and four sent to their homes on sick leave. Malaria again very prevalent.

1888.

Average daily sick 12.60.

A great improvement in the numbers of admissions for malaria. One man was drowned whilst bathing in the river. Seven deaths, three in and four out of hospital. Twenty-nine men invalided and six sent to their homes on sick leave.

1889.

Average daily sick 14.75.

Three companies require the roofs of their huts raising and the gangways between the company lines require to be made straight. Nine deaths, five in and four out of hospital. No invalidies and nine men sent to their homes on sick leave.

1890.

Average daily sick 13.70.

The roofs mentioned last year have been raised and the gangways straightened. Each hut has now 1,095½ cubic feet of air space. Small-pox very prevalent in the neighbouring villages. One man in the regiment affected, no record as to previous vaccination or small-pox. In the bazar 65 children had the disease with three deaths.

Ten deaths, six in and four out of hospital, no invaliding, and four sent to their homes on sick leave.

1891.

Average daily sick 11.97.

Very little malarial fever. One man admitted for snake-bite recovered. Ten deaths, five in and five out of hospital. No invaliding, twelve men sent on sick leave to their homes.

1892.

Average daily sick 16.39.

Malaria very prevalent. Cholera very prevalent in the neighbouring villages. Two men in the regiment affected, one died; four cases in the bazaar. Eight men died, six in and two out of hospital. Two men invalided and twenty-six sent to their homes on sick leave.

1893.

Average daily sick 15.51.

Malaria less prevalent than last year. Four deaths, two in and two out of hospital. One man invalided for tubercle of lung and twenty cases sent to their homes on sick leave.

1894.

Average daily sick 14.69.

One man died suddenly in the lines from mitral stenosis. Eleven deaths, six in and five out of hospital. Four men invalided and seventeen sent on sick leave to their homes.

1895.

Average daily sick 14.69.

A very light rainfall and only one hundred and forty admissions for malaria. Eleven deaths, six in and five out of hospital. Three men invalided and twelve cases sent to their homes on sick leave.

1896.

Average daily sick 15.54.

Twenty-two admissions for itch, chiefly amongst the Mers and Bhils. One accidental case of stramonium poisoning recovered. One poisoned bite, said to have been caused by an insect also recovered. Nineteen deaths, ten in and nine out of hospital. Eight men invalided and twenty-four sent to their homes on sick leave.

1897.

Average daily sick 15.14.

Fifteen cases of mild influenza and four cases of mumps occurred in the spring. Thirteen deaths, five in and eight out of hospital. Sixty men invalided, fifty of them for debility, twenty-four sent to their homes on sick leave.

1898.

Average daily sick 11.68.

One man died of hydrophobia. He had been bitten three years previously on the left thumb by a mad dog, which he showed at the time to two witnesses. He had recollection of a more recent bite. One death from apoplexy and one case of cancer of stomach. Four deaths, two in and two out of hospital. Fourteen men invalided and twenty cases sent to their homes on sick leave.

1899.

Average daily sick 10.07.

Only thirty-two cases of malaria with 7.20 inches of rain in the whole year. Nine deaths, eight in and one out of hospital. Four men invalided and twelve cases sent to their homes on sick leave.

1900.

Average daily sick 23.71.

Four hundred and sixty-three cases of malaria due to heavy rainfall. Venereal disease very prevalent, due to famine women wandering about the country. Twenty-five cases of syphilis and twenty-seven of gonorrhœa. Eight cases of cholera occurred during the monsoon. Nineteen deaths, sixteen in and three out of hospital. Ten men invalided and twenty-five sent on sick leave to their homes.

1901.

Average daily sick 21.07.

Three hundred and forty-eight cases of malaria of a very mild type. Ten deaths, three in and seven out of hospital. No man invalided and seventeen sent on sick leave.

1902.

Average daily sick 13.66.

Two hundred and seventy cases of malaria. Eight deaths, six in and two out of hospital. Three men invalided and four men sent to their homes on sick leave.

1903.

Average daily sick 17.52.

A large admission rate from diseases of the lungs and respiratory system, also from diseases of the eye. Nine deaths, six in and three out of hospital. Twelve men invalided and nine sent on sick leave.

1904.

Average daily sick 13.17.

The children in the lines and bazar were examined for enlarged spleens, but not a single case was found. They appeared very healthy and showed no signs of malarial cachexia. Six deaths, three in and three out of hospital. Ten men were invalided and eight sent to their homes on sick leave.

1905.

Average daily sick 14.40.

Only seventy-three admissions for malaria. The rate having steadily fallen since 1900. Six deaths, three in and three out of hospital. Four men were invalided and sixteen sent on sick leave to their homes.

IV.—ETHNOLOGY.

1. The Rajputs.

A.—History.

The Rajputs are the direct descendants of the Aryan invaders from Central Asia who settled first in the Punjab in 2000 B. C. The earliest records are in the Vedas composed between the 15th-10th centuries B. C. The race progressed from the loose confederacy into nations. As time went on a body of men sprang up who always attended the Maharaja into battle and were originally called Kshatriyas, *i. e.*, those connected with Royal Power.

In 500 B. C. Buddhism appeared and in 200 B. C. was the State Religion of Hindustan.

From 327 B. C. to 60 A. D. the Rajputs defended India from Greek, Bactrian and Scythian invasions. In 711 A. D. the first Muhammadan invasion under Kasim occurred. He drove the Rajputs out of Sind, but forty years later the Rajputs again drove them out. In 1017 A. D. Mahmud of Ghazni devastated the country to the Ganges, but his army perished in the desert of Sind.

In 1194 the Rajputs were defeated by Muhammad of Ghor. In this defeat the son of Jaichand, the Rathar King of Kanouj, cut his way through the Afghan hosts and established a new kingdom in Marwar, which survives to the present day. Akbar, when he came to power in 1556, confirmed the Rajputs in their possessions and cemented his friendship by marrying the daughters of the Rajas of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaipur.

On Emperor Shah Jahan's death the Rajputs espoused the cause of Dara, the eldest son, but were defeated by Murad Baksh and Auranzeb on the Nerbudda. They then made peace.

In 1677 Auranzeb revived the jaziah or poll tax on Hindus. This so offended the Rajputs that they broke into open rebellion. Their cities fell into the hands of the Moghuls, but the hills were full of implacable Rajputs.

In 1715 they had freed themselves and raided as far as Delhi. Throughout the earlier part of the 18th century Rajputana was desolated by civil war allowing the Mahrattas to establish themselves at Ajmer. The Rajas of Marwar and Jaipur uniting against them defeated them at Tonga in 1787.

In 1791 DeBoigne at the head of the Maharattas defeated the Rajputs at Pattan and Merta. From 1795 to 1805 the Maharattas were at war with the British, but from 1805-1815, during the Napoleonic Wars, Rajputana was abandoned to the Maharattas.

In 1817 two British armies entered Malawa and restored order, and in 1818 the Mahrattas were crushed and peace restored. The Rajputs were thus freed and became feudatories of the British Raj.

From the records at Sirohi the Bhils were the original inhabitants of Sirohi. The Ghelots were the first Rajputs to take possession and these were shortly followed by the Pramars Rajputs. The Bhil Branch had their capital at Chandravati on the banks of the Banas, a few miles south-east of Abu. The Pramars were succeeded by the Chohans, who came about 1152 A. D. Agarsen, the son of Deoraj, took Chandravati in A. D. 1302. Thus Deoraj is the founder of the present Sirohi house and Deora clan of Rajputs. The present Rao Kesri Singh was invested on 24th, November 1875, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

B.—Religion.

The Rajputs of Rajputana are not dominated by the ceremonial restrictions of the Brahman to the same extent as those near Benares. Nearly every Rajput clan has its own patron deity to which its members pay special respect.

His special divinities are Ram Chandar, Mahadeo and Debi.

Hinduism is now divided into five principal sects :—

1. Shaivas.
2. Vaishnavas.
3. Shaktas.
4. Ganapattiyas.
5. Sauras.

1. *Shaivism* or Siva worship. Siva is the omnipotent god, who has granted new life to all created things through death and disintegration. His symbol is the phal, use the emblem of creative power.

2. *Vaishnavism* or Vishnu worship. Represented as the complete image of a well formed man supposed to infuse his essence into men to guard them against danger.

He has had nine incarnations:—1. Fish; 2. Tortoise; 3. Boar; 4. Man lion; 5. Dwarf; 6. Parashu the champion of the Brahmanas; 7. Rama, King of Ajudhya; 8. Krishna; 9. Buddha; The tenth and final one is to come when the world is wholly wicked and he will restore good.

3. *Shaktism*—Is the worship of the female force personified as the consorts of Brahma Vishnu and Siva in the persons of Saraswati, the goddess of speech and learning, Laksmi, the goddess of beauty and fortune, and Parvati, the consort of Siva.

4. *Ganapattiyas*.—Worshippers of Ganpatti, the god of good luck. He is represented as a short fat man with an elephant's head and a large stomach. His image is everywhere and always worshipped before beginning any important business.

5. *Surya*, the sun god. In Rajputana Har or the sun is the patron of all who love war and strong drink.

The Chohan warrior saint Gogoji is much worshipped in Sirohi as a protector from the bite of the nag, samp or cobra.

C.—Customs.

(1) *Birth*.—On the birth of a male child the father summons the *purohit* or family priest, who then draws up horoscope, which includes details as to the child's birth, parentage, ruling, constellations and future. After a week the *purohit* selects the propitious day for naming the *Nam Karan*, after forty days the child is brought outside the house and texts said to Surya, the Sun God.

When two years old the head is shaved all except small tuft known as *churki*.

(2) *Investiture with the Janco*.—The Janco or sacred thread to the Rajput is a reminder of his aristocratic origin and his duties as a warrior, but in Rajputana seldom worn. He is generally invested with it at the time of his marriage.

(3) *Marriage*.—A Rajput must marry out of his own clan, but in his own tribe a Rajput girl can only marry a man of her own or superior rank.

The emblem of marriage is the cocoanut and this is sent by the boy's father to the girl's parents as an offer for their daughter's hand. If accepted, then the terms of the marriage are settled and the betrothal ceremony *saggai* is complete. In Rajputana the *beeah* or marriage ceremony is usually combined with the betrothal to save expense, owing to the terrible extravagance over these ceremonies. The *beeah* consists of the bride and bridegroom walking three times round a fire made of mango wood whilst the *pandits* chant prayers and texts from the Vedas. The ages of the bride and bridegroom generally 13 and 18 respectively. The final ceremony is the *gaona* or home taking on a propitious day selected by the *purohit*.

(4) *Death*.—On the approach of death, a *pundit* is sent for and a cow is brought to the bedside. If the man can grasp the tail he will be safely transported across Vaitarani, the styx of the Hindu hell. Then if the man can repeat one of the names of Vishnu, either Ram, Narayan or Hari, salvation is secured.

After death the body is burned and the ashes and bones collected, placed in a vessel, and thrown into a sacred river. On the eleventh day after death the *shradha* ceremonies commence, that is offerings to ancestral spirits.

D.—Characteristics.

The Rajputs are a proud and noble race as has been shown, of great antiquity and pure descent. Gratitude, honour and fidelity are the foundation of the virtues of the Rajputs. They are manly, simple, honest, extravagant and of haughty bearing. His women are not admitted on an equality, but they bitterly resent anything relating to their honour.

The Rajputs of Rajputana are not under the hand of the Brahmans anything like to the same extent as those of the Punjab. He will have his food cooked by almost any one, and eat it with them and has dispensed with all the formalities preliminary to a meal. Generally they eat only one meal a day about mid-day, but often another at sunset, all food being eaten with the right hand.

The Rajputana Rajput will drink liquor and take water from a *mashak* or *pakhal* of a Muhammadan Bhishti. They will take *bhang*, opium and chew and smoke tobacco. He worships his horse, sword and the sun. They are not as tall as those of Hindustan, but are generally sturdier and better built. Education is very deficient.

2. The Minas.

The Minas claim descent originally from pure Rajput clans by irregular marriages.

The Minas of Marwar are of two classes, one class is to be found in the north-east corner of the state, and they are of the same tribe as the Jaipur, Alwar and eastern states of Minas. The other class inhabits the southern portions of Marwar and Sirohi.

The latter with which we are concerned in Erinpura are known as the Dhedia Minas. They are divided into two classes, *viz.*, Dassa and Bissa. The former are invariably criminal, whilst the latter earn their livelihood by *may duri* (labour).

The Dassa sect burn their own dead, whilst the Bissa bury them. The Bissa sect act as *guru* to the Dassa sect.

The Dhedia Minas are looked down upon by the other class of Minas and inter-marriage is unknown.

There are thirty-eight different sub-castes, seventeen of which are at present enlisted in the Erinpura Regiment. They will all eat together and intermarry.

They are illiterate, unintellectual, hopelessly addicted to drink, very low caste and looked down upon by all high castes. Their physique is poor, fairly tall, but weedy with poor chest measurements. They used to maintain incessant guerilla warfare with the state authorities and are considered to occupy the lowest grade in the social scale of the tribe. They care little for caste rules.

They are now gradually settling down and only give trouble now and then. According to the last census there were 5,303 Minas in Sirohi, of whom 3,035 were males. In Marwar there were 24,610, and of these only 11,325 were males.

The principal deities of the Minas are Mataji and Devi, they also worship Agru.

The language is a patois of Marwari and Guzerati.

List of Commanding Officers, Erinpura, from 1846 to 1906.

Rank.	Name.	From	To
Captain	W. Anderson	1846	1852
Colonel	J. F. De'W. Hall	1852	1869
Major	W. Carnell	6-12-70	30-3-77
Colonel	C. R. Blair	31-3-77	17-3-78
Ditto	W. Carnell	18-3-78	21-9-79
Captain	A. R. T. McRae	22-9-79	16-10-79
Major	T. Cadell, v.c.	17-10-79	14-11-79
Captain	A. R. T. McRae	15-11-79	1-1-80
Major	Percy W. Powlett	2-1-80	23-8-80
Ditto	A. R. T. McRae	24-8-80	31-10-80
Lieutenant-Colonel .	W. Tweedie	1-11-80	24-7-81
Colonel	G. L. K. Hewett	25-7-81	22-1-89
Do.	P. W. Percy Smith	23-1-89	15-6-99
Lieutenant-Colonel .	R. A. Cole	16-6-99	..

List of Medical Officers, Erinpura, 1857 to 1906.

Rank.	Name.	From	To
Assistant Surgeon . .	A. Young	1857	1859
Ditto . .	W. Eddowes	1859	1869
Ditto . .	H. D. S. Compigne	1869	1873
Surgeon	T. F. Hendley	1873	1874
Surgeon-Major . .	Cunningham	1874	...
Surgeon	S. Brereton	1875	...
Ditto	J. Scully	1876	...
Surgeon-Major . .	W. J. Moore	1876	1879
Ditto	W. Beatson	1879	...
Ditto	L. D. Spencer	1879	1881
Ditto	A. Adams	1881	10-9-83
Surgeon	W. H. Neilson	11-9-83	31-5-89
Senior Hospital Assistant	Muhammad Fakir	1-6-89	14-7-89
Surgeon-Lieutenant .	E. Green	15-7-89	31-8-90
Captain	G. L. Duke	1-9-90	23-2-91
Major	W. H. Neilson	24-2-91	30-10-94
Captain	J. G. Hulbert	31-10-94	15-11-96
Major	R. Shore	16-11-96	30-5-98
Captain	J. L. Marjoribanks	31-5-98	27-6-01
Lieutenant	W. H. Cayaly	28-6-01	27-4-02
Ditto	R. H. Hagger	28-4-02	8-8-02
Ditto	W. H. Cayaly	9-8-02	21-12-02
Ditto	A. Murphy	22-12-02	27-3-04
Ditto	H. M. Brown	28-3-04	24-5-04
Captain	H. A. J. Gidney	25-5-04	18-11-04
Ditto	E. C. G. Maddock	19-11-04	22-6-05
Lieutenant	J. D. Jones	23-6-05	22-10-05
Captain	B. B. Paymaster	23-10-05	22-7-06
Ditto	E. C. G. Maddock	27-7-06	...

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G. I. C. P. O. No. 3659 R. S. & C. M. O. Raj.—3-5-07—60.

